

**WILL HELP MATTERS.**  
A Bill to Be Introduced to Allow National Banks to Issue Currency  
TO THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ON DEPOSIT.  
This Will Increase the Circulation Millions of Dollars.  
THE SUIT AGAINST BRECKINRIDGE  
Is All the Talk of Washington—Gives the Financial Situation a Back Seat—Gossip Generally.

Washington, August 13.—(Special.)—The senate finance committee will report a bill allowing national banks to issue currency to the par value of their bonds on deposit. The leading advocates of this bill express the opinion that the bill will pass it without delay. Should it become a law it will add fifteen or sixteen million dollars to the circulating currency of the country.

**The Breckinridge Scandal.**  
The publication of the details of the breach of promise suit filed against Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, this morning has been the gossip of all Washington today. Indeed it has occupied public attention, even to the exclusion of the financial question. Mr. Breckinridge himself faces the matter boldly. His fellow members are awaiting the results. Should the charges made by Miss Pollard be proven, the Kentucky man will undoubtedly be ostracized, notwithstanding his long and useful service as a member of congress.

But his colleagues are disposed to withhold a verdict until he has made a full answer.

The fact that Miss Pollard's attorneys, Judge Jeremiah Wilson and Mr. Calderon Carlsie, are two of the most distinguished members of the bar of Washington, causes many to believe that there is nothing on the order of blackmail in the proceedings.

Hon. Jeremiah Wilson is an ex-member of congress from Indiana who has practiced law most successfully since his retirement from political life. On the one side or the other he has been identified with nearly half of the most important cases fought in the district courts during the past five years.

Mr. Calderon Carlsie is best known as an international lawyer, a branch at which he holds a large practice apart from his profession. His name is often heard as a society leader and club man. He is the American counsel for the British legation, and was one of the advocates before the United States supreme court in the Behring sea sealeries case brought nominally by the owner of the schooner Sayward. Mr. Breckinridge is well known in Atlanta, where he recently discussed the tariff question at the chambers of Mr. Horv, of Michigan. For many years he has been known as the silver-tongued and silver-haired orator of the house. He was announced as a candidate for speaker two years ago, but retired before the contest was thoroughly on.

Miss Pollard has been in Washington nearly three years. She has done society work for several newspapers, and for a while held a position in the census office. She was discharged from there on the day of the death of General Sherman. The chief of Miss Pollard's division announced the fact when she leaped to her feet, clapped her hands, and exclaimed: "Thank the Lord, the devil has gotten his own at last." For this she was immediately discharged.

She is described as being a very fascinating and handsome woman.

**As to the Rules.**  
Since the house entered upon the discussion of the silver question Friday morning, the order which will not exhaust itself until the close of next week, the probability that the organization of the house, by the adoption of rules and the appointment of committees, would not be completed for two or three weeks, has changed into almost a certainty. As yet no call for a meeting of the committee on rules has been issued, although one may be tomorrow evening. One of the members of the committee, Mr. Mitchell, when asked about the prospects for action on the rules, said that until the present order of the house had expired there was no need of rules. It was not possible to break in upon the silver debate with one over the adoption of rules, even were the new code ready to be reported. So, in his opinion, the committee will not be in a hurry to prepare their report. The member further remarked the probabilities that the rules of the house in the fifty-second congress, which had been referred to the committee for consideration, would not be materially changed. In fact, he expected but few changes in any nature from the system under which the last house was directed.

**Carlsie and Crisp.**  
Secretary Carlsie spent an hour or two with Speaker Crisp at his old room at the capitol last Thursday and they probably touched upon the subject of rules in the course of their conversation. Nothing could be more natural than that Mr. Crisp should solicit an opinion from his predecessor in the speaker's chair, especially from one who was such a high reputation as a presiding officer as did Mr. Carlsie in that position and any suggestions the secretary saw fit to make would doubtless be carefully considered by the committee.

There is but one rule about which any general interest attaches, the one governing general debate. The best obtainable opinion is that there will be no radical changes from the rules enforced in the last congress, which gave the house power to end debate or prevent filibustering upon any proposition whenever the majority desired.

**The Duke of Veragua a High Roller.**  
The state department is in trouble and is prepared to call upon congress to help it out. It all comes about over the entertainment of the duke of Veragua. The duke proved to be a high roller when visiting the world's fair and other portions of the country. Congress had made a small appropriation for the entertainment of foreign guests to the fair and the department of state undertook to pay all the expenses of the duke out of this. But the duke flew rather too high for the department and after he had spent all the money it had for entertaining foreign guests the department was compelled to intimate to him very strongly that it was time for him to return home. But the duke did not hurry his departure. When he did go and the state department had paid all his bills, it was found that the distinguished guest had cost the government just \$40,000 to entertain him. As that was more than the department had a vote in taking on the payment of the duke's bills, the duke comes high but we must have them.

**The Senate's Line of Policy.**  
At a late hour tonight Senator White, of Louisiana, a member of the "steering committee" of the democratic caucus, was quoted as saying that the committee had come to no conclusion respecting the line of policy to be pursued by the majority of the senate. His understanding, however, it was said, was that the debate on the silver question, based upon one of the measures already pending, Mr. Stewart's free coinage bill or Mr. Lodge's resolution to vote on the repeal of the Sherman law on the 22d instant, would begin at once, possibly tomorrow. Senator Hoar expects to address the senate in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law Tuesday or Wednesday.

**Tom Johnson's Plan.**  
Congressman Tom Johnson, the retort Henry George member of the Ohio delegation, comes up with a plan for the relief of the money stringency. He proposes for all holders of government bonds to deposit them in the United States treasury and in exchange obtain treasury notes for the face value of the bonds.

His scheme at first sounded chimerical but he has talked it up and has now united some of the extremists on both horns of the silver dilemma in favor of it. What ever may be its merits or demerits, or even whether it is feasible at all, remains to be seen when the bill is introduced. The bill he intends to present. One thing is certain it is attracting considerable attention, and many members of the house holding diametrically opposite views on the financial question seem to think it may solve the present difficulty.

His bill proposes that holders of United States bonds may deposit the same with the treasurer of the United States and receive therefor the face value of the same in treasury notes. The bonds deposited are to be registered with the name of the depositor in order that they may be redeemed at any time, but the bill provides that while said bonds are on deposit they shall draw no interest.

Mr. Johnson claims a three-fold value for his bill. It will relieve the banks, it will also relieve the depression in the commercial world and it will, for the period of its operation, save to the government the heavy interest on a part of the national debt.

The bonded debt of the United States amounts in round numbers to \$400,000,000, of which something more than half is used to back up the paper money issued by the national banks. The remaining \$200,000,000 worth of bonds are held in part by individuals but to a great extent by savings banks and other trust institutions.

Mr. Johnson claims that his proposition does in a single way what all other proposals fail to do, and that there is nothing after it has served its purpose of meeting the present stringency it will cease to operate; in other words that his plan offers an automatic check on present financial difficulty, increasing and again lessening the volume of currency in accordance with the demand.

**Personal Mention.**  
Mr. J. H. Hightower, of Empire, was here today. He has been to New York, where he floated the issue of the Empire and Dublin railroad bonds at \$0.

Mr. J. L. Anderson, of Hawkinsville, is here. He will probably be appointed to a position in the agricultural department.

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**IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.**  
**The Debate on the Financial Question Will Be On.**  
Washington, August 13.—Congress has settled down to debate with a degree of expedition almost unknown in its history and with an apparent determination to do something that promises well for the outcome. Fortunately for the majority in the senate, the debate on the silver question, which has been the subject of the necessity of speedy and, perhaps, ill-considered action. The democratic caucus committee charged with the preparation of a plan that should secure the adherence of the united majority will, therefore, commence its labors with more deliberation than would otherwise have been possible and it is not expected that they will perfect their work, which involves consultation with many senators at each stage—much before the house has acted.

The finance committee will probably wait upon the action of the caucus committee, and so the silver question is not likely to figure in a formal way in the proceedings of the senate this week. It is possible, and even probable, that speeches will be delivered upon the subject, but if so, they will be based upon some such resolution as that introduced by Senator Lodge, calling for a vote upon the repeal of the silver purchase section of the Sherman act, and not upon a bill regularly reported from the finance committee and ready for immediate action. There is a strong disposition in some quarters to fill in the time during the week by the discussion of the Lee-Mantle senatorial election case, which is in a privileged position and can be called up at any time to the displacement of other business.

The programme in the house has been definitely fixed by the adoption of the order introduced Friday last by Representative Bland. The time will be devoted exclusively to the consideration of the silver question under the rules of the last house governing general debate. Notwithstanding the apparent lack of interest in the discussion, manifested by members on Saturday, the number of applicants for recognition already on the speaker's list demonstrates that the period allotted to the debate—eleven days under the general rule—will be occupied. There are now between ninety and a hundred names enrolled by the speaker, the great majority of whom expect to take the full hour allowed by the rule. There are a number, however, who have stipulated for shorter periods, generally twenty minutes or half an hour. If it appears that the time for debate will be too short to accommodate all who wish to speak night sessions will be held to lengthen the period, but this expedient is believed, will not become necessary before next week, with the expiration of which the debate will close.

**Will Transfer Her Cargo.**  
Liverpool, August 13.—Two tug boats sent to the assistance of the British steamer Ardagh, Captain Kinley, from Norfolk and Newport News, for Glasgow, which is ashore at Garrook Head, in the United Kingdom, were compelled to transfer her cargo to get off.

**Buenos Ayres' New Cabinet.**  
Buenos Ayres, August 13.—A new ministry has been formed as follows: Quintana, interior; Perry, finance; Costa, justice; Campos, war; Virasoro, foreign affairs. The new government is well received.

**IS IT YELLOW JACK?**  
Doctors in Brunswick Differ About Surgeon Branham's Illness.  
SOME SAY IT IS SWAMP FEVER, AND SEVERELY CRITICIZE DR. DUNWOODY FOR HIS HASTY ACTION.  
NO NEW CASES OF FEVER REPORTED.  
The Scare About Over and People Returning to Brunswick—All Healthy at Pensacola.

Brunswick, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—No new cases of fever were reported today and none others are likely to develop. Surgeon Branham, reported sick here with yellow fever, is considerably improved tonight and Drs. Dunwoody and Branham are quarantined with him. His fever has almost gone.

The exodus of citizens has subsided and today trains only carried about four hundred out. About fifty who left last night returned on the noon train today, looking sheepish over their scarce and hasty departure.

Altogether about 1,500 people left, but those now here show no anxiety to get away.

Surgeon Branham is lying in the healthiest portion of the city and is completely isolated. The most prominent people live in that section and his nearest neighbors have not left.

A large number of experienced yellow fever nurses and physicians here claim that Surgeon Branham has no yellow fever and the majority of citizens hold at the view of its being other than severe swamp fever, contracted from the quarantine grounds.

John Cecil Legare, M. D., of Donaldsonville, La., now visiting here, formerly post physician and a member of the board of health at New Orleans, later in charge of Quanta Sanatorium, Havana, and lecturer and physician at Charity hospital, New Orleans, says the symptoms of Dr. Branham, as described, could be caused from other diseases than yellow fever. He is an expert, having been tendered a gold medal by Memphis for his services there during the epidemic of 1878. His statements have strengthened the belief that Dr. Branham has not yellow fever.

Prominent citizens and the public in general condemn the action of Surgeon Branham to Brunswick for bringing down upon them the disease which he has brought with him, and there is much talk after it has served its purpose of meeting the present stringency it will cease to operate; in other words that his plan offers an automatic check on present financial difficulty, increasing and again lessening the volume of currency in accordance with the demand.

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**A YACHT SINKS**  
And Three Ladies and a Child Drown in the Tennessee River.  
ACCIDENT TO A PLEASURE PARTY.  
While Passengers were Being Transferred From a Barge  
THE YACHT WAS SUCKED DOWN.  
The Unfortunate People Prominent Germans of Chattanooga—Their Bodies Not Yet Recovered.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 13.—(Special.)—This morning the Magnolia Pleasure Club left Chattanooga for a day's outing on the Tennessee river on board the steamer K. C. Gunter. A dancing barge was lashed in front of the Gunter. The Eva, a small steam yacht, with her owner, Carl Painter, and three male guests steamed up the river a few hundred yards in advance of the Gunter. Several ladies and gentlemen signaled to Mr. Painter their desire to board the Eva and an exchange of passengers was made. Mr. Porter remaining aboard the yacht and receiving Mrs. George Reif, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reif, Miss Wagner, Mrs. Charles Weber and daughter Nellie, aged four years and Ed Ransom as his guests, while the gentlemen who were on the yacht went aboard the barge. About 4:30 o'clock the Eva signaled to the Gunter to slow down and again exchange passengers.

The Eva ran alongside the barge near the bow. Ransom threw a line to a deck hand on the barge and the crew of the Eva was brought close to the bow of the barge.

**Sinking of the Eva.**  
The steamer which had slowed down had not yet lost all speed and in the suction which had been created at the barge the Eva was quickly drawn with all on board except Ed Ransom, who climbed on the barge just as the yacht went down.

Shortly afterward Charles Reif appeared on the surface supporting Mrs. Weber, who could not swim. In her struggles she nearly succeeded in dragging Reif under. At this point William Busby jumped overboard from the barge and succeeded in holding Mrs. Weber above water until the Gunter's boat, which meanwhile had been quickly launched, came up and took the lady and her rescuer, Busby, aboard, together with Charles Reif and Carl Painter. All those who were saved were in a condition of absolute exhaustion.

**Four Were Drowned.**  
Mrs. George Reif, Mrs. Charles Reif, Miss Wagner and little Nellie Weber never came to the surface, nor have their bodies been recovered. It is thought that the yacht careered over them in such a manner as to render it impossible for them to come to the surface. This may also account for the fact that up to midnight their bodies have not been recovered.

The steamer Gunter remained at the scene of the disaster for an hour and then returned to Chattanooga, arriving at 6 o'clock. Every effort was made by the bodies before leaving, but without success. Tomorrow morning a party of experienced river men, with all necessary appliances, will go up the river and continue the search.

The victims of this disaster were among the most prominent German residents of Chattanooga. Mrs. George Reif was the wife of the president of the Chattanooga Brewing Company and daughter of Gabriel Reif, of 1018 Coleman avenue, Cincinnati. Mrs. Charles Reif was the wife of the secretary and treasurer of the Chattanooga Brewing Company. Miss Wagner was the sister of Mrs. Charles Reif. Little Nellie Weber was the child of the traveling auditor of the Chattanooga Brewing Company.

**TRAGEDY IN PENSACOLA.**  
**A Worthless Character Kills His Wife and Suicide.**  
Pensacola, Fla., August 13.—This morning at 6 o'clock Mrs. A. W. Dunham, the wife of a notorious character known to everybody in this section and the thousands of seafaring men visiting this port as "Dad" Dunham, shipmaster, was found dead in her house by a boy who returned for more milk. She was a hard-working, respectable woman and made a living by her dairy. Her throat was cut and she was stabbed in several portions of the body. There were no evidences of a struggle. Her side laid Dunham, her husband. His own throat was cut and several wounds were in his abdomen. He had led a very bad life for many years. He recently tried to have his wife return to him. A few years ago he was tried for murder and one of his sons killed his brother.

**UNDER THE MOVABLE SIDEWALK.**  
**Narrow Escape of a Lady at the World's.**  
Chicago, Ill., August 13.—(Special.)—For nearly two hours last evening Miss Lucy Griffin, of New Salem, Ind., fought a desperate battle against the waters of Lake Michigan under conditions which mark her escape from death as almost miraculous. Unable to raise her voice above the roar of the waves that beat around her; lost from the sight of her friends and the help of hands, Miss Griffin struggled in the darkness beneath the Casino pier, at Jackson park, until her strength gave out and unconsciousness shut out the horror of death. Then providence directed the steps of a fisherman through the darkness and Miss Griffin was rescued in an apparently lifeless condition.

The lake was very rough yesterday; so rough that all of the steamers plying between Van Buren street and Jackson park, were obliged to seek a landing on the south side of the Casino pier, except the big whaleback. Miss Griffin, accompanied by a party of friends, concluded to return to the city about 6 o'clock in the evening and taking the little steamer up at the north pier they were transferred to the Casino pier, where the whaleback was waiting for passengers. The party disembarked on the south side of the pier at a point where a passageway led beneath the platform. It is over over the tunnel constructed for the use of deck hands and the employees of the movable sidewalk, and never intended for the use to which it was put yesterday. It is as dark as a dungeon, and the plank floor is so close to the water that the waves yesterday made it slippery. No railings protect the sides of the tunnel, a person being obliged to trust to his sense of direction and the few straggling rays of light that come through the cracks of the floor overhead. Through this passage Miss Griffin and her friends started and she fell off, fortunately getting a foot-

hold on the pile of rock, where she clung to the piling until discovered by a lineman and rescued just as she became unconscious.

**MATTERS IN MEXICO.**  
**Colonies of Mormons—Enforcing the Libel Law—Editors in Jail.**  
City of Mexico, August 13.—It is shown by official reports just made to the government that there are at present in Mexico 1,875 Mormons establishing colonies in the following colonies: Juarez, in the state of Chihuahua, 550; Diaz, Chihuahua, 575; Pachaca, Chihuahua, 300; Dublin, Chihuahua, 250; Sonora, state of Oaxaca, 200. All of these colonies are doing well from an agricultural point of view, though the drought last year caused them considerable losses. The Chihuahua Mormons are preparing to sink artesian wells on a large scale.

The libel law in Mexico continues to be enforced with a vigor that makes newspaper editors very cautious about what they publish. The latest victims of the law were Carlos Gavino, Antonio Hoffman and Joaquin Guerrero, manager, reporter and editor respectively, of the paper known as The Opesiciner, who have just been sentenced to six months imprisonment and \$200 fine, counting from May of this year. The press of the paper was not confiscated. A private dispatch has been received from Paris, France, stating that Manuel Palacios, of the Mexican police, who went to Paris lately to receive from the French police the person of Rafael Peret, stamp collector and a man who absconded a few months ago with \$50,000, will also bring back with him Dr. Don Sylvester Panmartner, for some time a resident in this city, and who made himself somewhat notorious last year in a fair with Mr. Gustavo Baz, Mexican charge d'affaires in Paris.

**A STARTLING RUMOR.**  
**That Queen Victoria Has Been Stricken With Paralysis.**  
St. Johns, N. B., August 13.—Rev. G. L. Neill created considerable excitement in his church tonight by announcing that a cable dispatch had been received to the effect that Queen Victoria had been stricken with paralysis. No confirmation has been received up to midnight.

**A MILLION DOLLAR BLAZE.**  
**Large Manufactures in Minneapolis Destroyed by Fire.**  
Minneapolis, Minn., August 13.—Two fires, presumably the work of incendiaries, destroyed over a million dollars' worth of property this afternoon. The fires broke out in a stable in the rear of the Cedar Lake Ice Company's house and soon spread to the icehouse proper. From there, fanned by a quick breeze, it spread to Clark's box factory and then destroyed the boiler works of Lintz, Connell & Co., including a \$27,000 riveting machine, the only west of Chicago. Lumber and iron works were totally consumed; also a quantity of lumber belonging to various firms. The Cedar Lake Ice Company losses \$50,000; Clark's box factory, \$30,000; Lintz, Connell & Co., \$80,000; Union wagon works, \$15,000. On this there is a total insurance of about half.

While this fire was at its height an alarm was turned in from the lumber district at the other end of the island. Boom island, as the place is called, was a mass of wood and lumber piles belonging to Nelson, Tenny & Co., and Backus & Co. This was blazing fiercely and fanned by a brisk wind, the flames soon spanned the narrow stretch of water and began eating their way at their big saw mills and residence in the vicinity of the river bank. One after another the planing mills of the Wilcox Company, the Chapman and Corrihan and Backus mill, the Howe mill, Smith & Corrihan and Nelson, Tenny & Co., felt the blast of the fire and were either totally destroyed or badly damaged. The only left space of blackness through Marshall street and were practically stopped by the big brick structure of the Minneapolis Brewing Company, although their loss is put at \$100,000.

All along Marshall street and through that entire section are small frame houses occupied by laboring sawmill men and they went like tinder when the flames started struck them, but the residents had ample time to move their belongings. In all 112 houses were destroyed.

Although a general alarm was turned in the entire city department proved inadequate to the occasion and aid was asked from St. Paul and that city promptly responded and sent over two steamers and a hose cart and did excellent service. The fire on Boom island was burning fiercely at a late hour tonight and the only hope seems to lie in letting it burn itself out. For a while it looked as though the entire portion of northeast Minneapolis would be destroyed, but by the concentration of the department, the further progress of the flames was checked.

There were several accidents caused by spectators attempting to run the logs and falling in. Two boys were reported drowned, but the rumor cannot be verified. Bertha Street, residing at 11th and Washington between Tenth and Eleventh, fell out of a third story window while looking at the fire and was instantly killed. The following is a list of the losses sustained by the fire: Wilcox planing mill, \$25,000; Fulton & Libby warehouse, \$5,000; Backus mill, \$25,000; Backus mill, \$75,000; Howe mill, \$80,000; Smith & Corrihan mill, \$50,000; Nelson, Tenny & Co.'s mill, \$80,000; 40,000,000 of lumber at \$100,000 per carload, \$4,000,000; 10,000,000 shingles at \$2 per thousand, \$20,000; 10,000,000 laths at \$2 per thousand, \$20,000; cedar posts, etc., \$10,000; Minneapolis Brewing Company's loss, \$100,000; 112 houses at \$1,000 each, \$112,000; Nicolette island fire, \$125,000; bridges, \$10,000. Total \$1,057,000. The Northern Pacific bridge and Pittman & Co.'s bridge were likewise rendered useless by the fire.

**Italian Castles Arrive.**  
New York, August 13.—Three Italian war ships, which arrived here Saturday afternoon with 300 naval cadets on board, were today taken by a fleet of Italian people, all apparently of Italian descent. About 5 o'clock the cruiser San Francisco, which had just sailed from Genoa, was met by the Italian ships and anchored off Forty-second street. As she passed she fired a salute and the Italian ships returned the salute. The Italian ships were met by a fleet of Italian people, all apparently of Italian descent. About 5 o'clock the cruiser San Francisco, which had just sailed from Genoa, was met by the Italian ships and anchored off Forty-second street. As she passed she fired a salute and the Italian ships returned the salute. The Italian ships were met by a fleet of Italian people, all apparently of Italian descent. About 5 o'clock the cruiser San Francisco, which had just sailed from Genoa, was met by the Italian ships and anchored off Forty-second street. 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ATLANTA, GA., August 14, 1893.

## Subtreasuries in the South.

It would be of great benefit in times of prosperity, and provide much-needed relief in times of financial stringency like the present, if subtreasuries could be established throughout the country. One in each state would add largely to the facilities of trade and business, especially during a period of depression such as the country is now passing through. But if one in each state of the south and southwest would so largely increase the number, there can be no reasonable objection to the establishment of a subtreasury at each center of population—one at Richmond, one at Atlanta, one at Nashville or Memphis, one at New Orleans and one at some central point in Texas.

In this, as in other matters affecting the rights and interests of the east, the south has been discriminated against in a manner that can hardly be explained. We do not think our representatives have neglected their duty, and no explanation can be offered except this, that under republican administrations and republican policy the commercial as well as the political interests of this section have been discriminated against.

This discrimination can be remedied at this time, and the best evidence that the south is not to be ignored will be the establishment of subtreasuries at points where their operations will tend to facilitate and forward the business and trade interests of this section.

The finances of the government are now managed altogether on the subtreasury system and it seems unreasonable to suppose that the business interests of the south are not to share in the benefits and facilities that are extended to those of the more favored sections, north of the political divide-line.

Mr. Hemphill suggests, the formal arrangement for establishing subtreasuries in the south should be preceded by sending supplies of available silver to the national banks in the cotton centers, thus establishing temporary subtreasuries to meet the emergency of moving the cotton crop.

There will be no difficulty in moving the cotton crop, perhaps not as much as there was in 1890 after the Baring failure. The banks here and elsewhere have made provision for the emergency, but the present would be greatly facilitated all over the south if our banks and business men had the advantage of even a temporary subtreasury where they could secure an adequate supply of currency.

It is to be hoped that Georgia and the south will soon be placed on something like an equality with the east and the north so far as subtreasury facilities are concerned. All they ask for is facilities in proportion to the importance of their trade and business.

## The Harrison Policy.

A correspondent—a business man—writes to call our attention to that portion of the president's message which insists that the policy, adopted by a republican administration, of redeeming the silver notes of 1890 in gold, and asks us also this passage clipped from the message:

"It is, however, declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nonchalantly vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold. Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, gold has been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than \$147,000,000.

It is true that the foregoing gives to Charles Foster's policy the advantage of a distinguished name and the endorsement of an honest man, but it does not add an argument or fact in favor of such a policy. Here is a great government bound by law to keep the two metals at a parity in its currency as money standards. It issues treasury notes against purchases of silver, but they are redeemable at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury in either gold or silver. The government is enjoined against discriminating against either metal, but here come Tom, Dick and Harry with these treasury notes and demand payment in gold. The secretary at once surrenders his discretion and permits Tom, Dick and Harry to discriminate against silver by recognizing the legality of their demand for gold.

In other words the secretary of the treasury exercises no discretion whatever, but feels bound to justify the discrimination against silver by acceding

to the demand of Tom, Dick and Harry for gold redemption of a silver note. Tom, Dick and Harry exercise all the discretion that is exercised, and back it up with a demand that is promptly complied with. Thus a law which it is intended shall administer in reality administered by Tom, Dick and Harry, who demand gold for silver notes and have their demand complied with.

The result is that there is no such thing as parity between the two metals. The silver dollars cease to be money of final payment, but are redeemable in gold, as are all other forms of our currency. The eastern newspapers all say today that silver dollars are kept at par because they are redeemable in gold, but such a statement was never made by an American newspaper until after Charles Foster declared that the silver notes of 1890 would be redeemed in gold on demand.

Here is the whole secret and source of the trouble from which the country is now suffering. Silver is already practically demonetized by the maladministration of the law, and currency is hoarded because it is more valuable than all other forms of property. If there were fear of depreciation money would rush back into the channels of trade, prices would rise and we should experience all the results of temporary inflation.

## A Warlike Suggestion.

The New Orleans Picayune says: The United States is behind all the nations of the earth in the business of conquest and colonization. Whatever may be the enterprise and activity of its people at home they take no interest in the development of the rest of the planet on which they live, and as a consequence, the United States does not own an island or an acre of ground, except Alaska, that is not contiguous to and an actual part of the continental area which it occupies. We seem willing to stand by while the other nations are parceling out or fighting over the rest of the world, and this sort of thing has gone on until we are surrounded on all sides by people who are rather foes than friends.

Our contemporary goes on to intimate that our commercial interests would justify an aggressive foreign policy of conquest.

Just now such a suggestion will find favor with the discontented classes and with thousands of unemployed workmen. A foreign war would doubtless prevent any disturbance at home. It would unite the people, and would compel the government to issue hundreds of millions of greenbacks. Prices would rise, every man, woman and child would be able to find employment and our industries would enjoy a boom.

But what of the aftermath? War is a poor expedient to get rid of hard times. It means a national debt and more taxes. It means slaughter and desolate homes. It means general demoralization, and when the time rolled round for the readjustment of our currency there would be another financial stringency, and the people would again clamor for relief.

We can get along without more territory at such a fearful cost. What we need is peace and the wise and just settlement of our financial and tariff problems. Genuine statesmanship should be able to restore prosperity and happiness to our people without making it necessary to cut the throats of people in other lands.

## A Friend in Need.

The much abused silver dollar is our best friend when we are in need. In the New York World's want columns, the other day, the following advertisement was very conspicuous:

WANTED—SILVER DOLLARS—We desire to purchase at a premium of 3-4 per cent, or \$7.50 per \$100, standard silver dollars in sums of \$1,000 or more, in return for our certified checks, payable through the clearing house, Zimmerman & Forsyth, bankers, 11 Wall street.

When Wall street brokers offer a premium of \$7.50 per thousand for silver dollars, the fact speaks for itself.

Dollars that command such a premium in our greatest money center are honest enough and sound enough for the country at large.

## A Remarkable Book.

Thoughtful readers in Europe are discussing Dr. Max Nordau's new book, "Degeneracy," and they find very little comfort in it.

This strange and fascinating book argues that art, literature, morals and taste in Europe show that the civilized and educated races are tottering. It takes our nervous disorders and the statistics of insanity and crime, and quotes the peculiar tricks of language in the popular writers of the day to prove the theory of degeneracy. The doctor claims that men and women are handicapped by heredity—the irritating food and drink and stimulants of their ancestors, and that the people of the present day have something in their blood that forces them to overstimulate themselves. They cannot under existing conditions have sound minds and bodies, and their pessimism and morbid literary and artistic taste makes it plain that they are rapidly deteriorating.

Such a book is a bitter, but perhaps a wholesome tonic. The author exaggerates the evils of the situation, but he tells some important truths. If he had said that civilized man is advancing in certain directions and going backward in others he would have been more than half right.

## On the Old Plantation.

While it is true that the most successful men in cities and towns came from the country, it is also true that ninety-nine out of a hundred who leave the rural districts to seek their fortunes in the city make a serious mistake.

The economical and progressive farmer who shuns debt, diversifies his crops and studies scientific methods, conducting his business with an eye on the markets, gets along very comfortably in even the hardest times. He is not forced to "shut down," and his hands are not in danger of being thrown out of work. When money is scarce he has his savings to help him out, and his fields yield him bread. He raises his own hogs, and he is not obliged to rush his cotton to market.

They would find food and shelter the next day. The drudgery of farm work drives many young men to the city. The chances are that they will find all work hard and unpleasant everywhere. They will enjoy more freedom and independence in the country, and it is in their power to make life on the plantation just as sweet and bright as it is elsewhere.

The farmer must educate his children, and see that his house is supplied with books, newspapers and music. Cultured and congenial neighbors will form close friendships, and their united action will bring good roads and many of the conveniences of town life. Free rural mail delivery must come before long, and it will bring the farms into closer relations with the towns. Sooner or later there will be telephone stations in every small country community, and it is more than likely that the electric railway system will be extended until every locality will enjoy satisfactory transportation facilities.

Of course young men will always drift from the country to the town, but they should know where they are going, and they should know that there are good positions waiting for them which their capacity will enable them to fill. An indiscriminate rush of inexperienced youngsters to the big cities simply to try their luck is a very unwise movement. We need a large number of brainy, educated young men who are willing to do their level best on our plantations and farms. Their chances there will be far better than in our great business centers. Their work will be no harder, and they will get more out of life. The light and easy jobs are nearly all filled, and plenty of city men stand ready to step into the first vacant place. The independent and thrifty farmer in the long run can accumulate a more valuable estate than a hundred of his friends who have made a blind rush for the big towns.

## A Matter of Justice.

In the sketch of Mr. J. R. Holliday, printed in yesterday morning's paper, the headlines would lead one to infer that he was entirely in charge of The Constitution's eastern advertising department. As a matter of fact, he shares that position with Mr. C. C. Nichols, who does most of the soliciting. Mr. Nichols knows personally almost every large advertiser in the country, and is exceedingly popular with the fraternity.

As far as the price goes cotton is as good as currency.

We should think that the prices of American products are low enough now to suit the European markets. Nevertheless, they are not satisfied. The London Times lustily demands the repeal of the Sherman law.

When was the currency of any nation dictated by an international conference? The gold standard is a European creation, and the gold of physics that no European country has yet swallowed.

A Mobile paper in the hands of a receiver calls loudly for a "sound" currency. Whereas, the fact is, two-cent dollars would be in a nature of a boon to the concern.

It is said that the senate will not get fairly down to work until the house has disposed of the financial question.

If the demonetization of silver is to cause England so much trouble, why is The London Times demanding the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law? England will not only be content but she will be able to get our cotton and wheat for even lower prices than they now bring.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The certified checks issued by the clearing house are giving great satisfaction in Richmond.

No city mob will be able to stand before M. Turpin's new gun shooting 100,000 bullets an hour.

The famous horse Ormonde, the highest-priced animal in the world, has been landed in New York, and will be taken to the California ranch of W. O. Macdonough, his new owner. Ormonde is ten years old. He was bred by the duke of Westminster and is a grandson of Doncaster, except himself the greatest of English race horses. When he was two years old he won three big races. When three years old he was winner seven times, including the derby, not losing a race. His purses as a two and three-year-old total \$100,000. He was so true and certain on the track that the books bet even to one on him derby day. Unfortunately, the splendid horse was a "roarer," though it never affected his speed or endurance.

In 1890 he was sold for \$80,000 to Senor Jose Bocan, of Buenos Aires, South America, who believed that the climate would restore his bronchial and pulmonary organs. Last year Senor Bocan sold him to his California owner for \$150,000, a gross sum than any other horse ever brought in a market. Chicago people ought to have a chance to see the phenomenal stallion on his way to the coast.

The Chicago Herald is satisfied that we have money enough and only need confidence. The Herald should ask congress to pass a law making it a crime for any citizen to show a lack of confidence in his neighbors.

D. W. Hughes, of Vandavia, Mo., asserts that Abraham Lincoln, when a young man, borrowed half a dollar of him and never returned it. Mr. Hughes seems to have a pretty good memory, at any rate.

The Kansas women who serve as police justices deal with the tramp question in their own way. One tramp was sentenced to two baths a day for ten days and hard labor on the stone pile, with the order that he was to be fed if he worked and starve if he shirked.

The town of Barnwell, S. C., reports a negro boy, twelve years old, with a wonderful memory. He read the book of Genesis once the other day, taking three hours to do it, and it is asserted, then repeated it, forgetting only some half dozen words. He appears to be lacking somewhat in intelligence, and repeats in a parrot-like way. The published story about him goes on to say that in the presence of the minister he gave word for word, with all the minister's gestures, a sermon he heard over two years ago in Richmond, even paused to cough where, on the original occasion, a bad young man of the clergyman had forced him to do so.

President Cleveland has pardoned Peter Claassen, one of the rascals engaged in wrecking the Sixth National bank of New York. Claassen was found guilty of embezzling over \$100,000.

Owen Nugent, who is in jail in Kansas for selling liquor, has written a powerful temperance play. The name of the play is "Broken Pieces." The author now wants a star and a company.

Experiments made at a cancer hospital in New York have convinced the physicians that the virus of cancer is spread into cancerous tumors causes them to disappear.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Handpress in the Rain.  
 The old handpress in the rain—  
 Rusting there by the road,  
 In the dank, rank grass where the ox-teams pass—  
 A strange and a sad abode!  
 But daisies whiten its rust and stain  
 And bloom o'er the handpress in the rain!  
 Little the teamsters know  
 As their whips crack loud in the air,  
 The story linked to the long ago,  
 That speaks from the handpress there;  
 And to tell that story were only vain  
 As the handpress rots in the woodland rain!

And yet, 'tis a story fraught  
 With life and its joy and pain,  
 And once that rings in the House of Thought  
 Where the tides of Memory flow:  
 A story of labor and love and pain  
 That leads to the handpress in the rain.

So, it rusts and rots by the road,  
 Where the woodland dews are chill;  
 The owl hoots over its wild abode,  
 And sweet sings the whippoorwill;  
 O, the story of labor, and loss and gain,  
 With the handpress there in the woodland rain!

F. L. S.

In the Wrong Box.  
 "I called to see if my editor was in?"  
 "Yes, he is in—she's with him at daylight."

The bright man of The Cedarvale Standard says:  
 "Here's a chance for speculation,  
 Buy thermometers in the morning,  
 And they'll surely rise by noon."

The Dalton Citizen observes with pride that "Mr. Dalton is doorknocker of the house of congress."

The Woodbury Messenger is one of the younger Georgia weeklies, but it bids fair to rival its older contemporaries in brightness.

The Stewart Citizen Hopper has this in the extra section:  
 "We stuck to them like a brother—  
 They've met in season brighten  
 And now some time or another  
 Hope they'll give us relief."

The editor of The Woodbury Messenger says there is no lack of anything but money in that section. That being the case what does he want with money?

The Lumpkin Independent's local page is one of the best of the country weeklies. It brims over with bright things and it would be hard to find a dull line in it.

Who Cares for Congress?  
 Old Georgia's happy can be  
 And far and near's in blossom;  
 The sweet persimmon's on the tree—  
 The dogs have bayed the 'possum!

## The Billville Banner.

Candidates for governor in our section are getting to be as thick and sociable as the measles, and some of them are just as much in demand.

Good influence has been brought to bear upon us to enter the race for senator, but so far we have refused all offers. Think of a senator with one shirt!

Speaker Crisp has assumed a position in the Congressional record, where gas is the only thing taken on subscription. As The Record is not published all the year round, we will have more time for farming.

Congress will probably be in session one year. Talk of that kind is never cheap. Next week we expect to have an editorial on the president's message. It will be a ringing one, as we shall touch on free silver.

Our lecture on the race problem is brief, but full of points. It consists of one allegor swinging to a hickory limb.

## A Queer Chicken Story.

An old lady living in Jackson county, who was possessed of a setting hen, just hatching at the time when she had occasion to go to Jefferson on urgent business, and having no one to leave in charge at home, put the piped eggs and hen in a box of hay and took them along with her on the train. Before her reaching her destination the eggs all hatched, and she returned home next day with a brood of young chickens, which may boast of the distinction of having been hatched on a passenger train running at full speed.

## His Courage Failed Him.

The Dalton Citizen tells this story: "Recently, in the lower end of the county, a bachelor whose locks were silvered by the snows of sixty winters, was married. The event brought up recollections in the minds of some of the old people of the neighborhood of a time before when the groom came near embarking upon the sea of matrimony, but failed through sheer timidity and timidity. Everything was in readiness for the consummation of the nuptial vows; the house was lighted, the guests assembled and the wedding supper spread, but the groom put in an appearance. It was simply a case of 'faint heart never won fair lady.' He had driven up to the front gate with the marriage license in his pocket, but seeing the house crowded with the wedding guests, his timidity got the best of him and he left the locality as fast as his horse could carry him. His conduct was the joke of his friends for many years, and only the other day he finally gathered the courage to make a second attempt. It was a success, however, the sweet-heart of his youth."

## STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Darien Gazette: Georgia continues to pull the federal plums into her lap. Well, Georgia is deserving of everything she gets.

Washington Chronicle: John Temple Graves has a great scheme for colonizing the negro. The party, who are going to a state that loves the negro just five hundred dollars' worth. If he should induce any men to try to get the negroes to emigrate from Georgia, these men would be fined \$500 each under the laws of the state.

Waynesboro True Citizen: The superior court judges met in convention and made one rule more than the set contained. Well, that was enough. We have too many laws now, except laws to prevent the law's doing.

Albany News and Advertiser: Georgia's next session of the legislature will have much important business before it. One of the first things they should do is to repeal the Twelfth law, striking out the attorney fee clause in promissory notes.

Americus Times-Recorder: Numerous suggestions have been heard on the streets to the effect that in this crisis the people ought to hold meetings and express their views on the issue presented by the president to the party, so that congress and the senators may be fully advised just what the masses think and what they wish to have done.

Quitman Free Press: Every Georgian and every democrat should feel that the honor and integrity of this country and the whole race are at stake. The people are anxious to bring about the needed reforms in the laws and in the administration of the government.

## TALK ABOUT ATLANTA.

Enquirer-Sun: Atlanta and Savannah are both making efforts for the establishment of a subtreasury. Either would be a good point, and we believe Savannah put in the first bid, but it is a case for hustling, and Savannah probably does not need to be reminded that Atlanta is a rare and radiant hustler.

Decatur Record: "I wonder more and more, all the time," said a letter carrier to us in Atlanta one day this week, "what makes people so anxious to get a letter. If a person is expected to receive a challenge to fight a duel or the reply of his love lady to a proposition of marriage, or even a check for \$25, I can understand how he can be eager to get a letter about it. Why, there are some people on my route who, I really be-

lieve, don't do anything else but sit down and wait for me to come, or else stand at the gate or window to watch for me. They don't get a letter more than once a month, but they wait for it every day. If I say 'nothing today,' they groan and sink away. If I hand them a letter, they fly away with it into the house as if they had found a pocketbook."

## GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Waynesboro True Citizen, speaking of Governor Northen, says:  
 "He will make as good a senator as Georgia can send to Washington."

The Franklin News notifies Congressman Moses that "Heard county is full of loyal democrats," and suggests that some of them be placed.

The Jesup Sentinel, discussing state politics, says:  
 "Our wisest politicians cannot yet say who is likely to be our next governor. At this stage of the game the odds are even. It seems to be the most prominent possibilities, either of whom would fill the position with dignity."

This, about Hon. Bob Berner, is from The Brunswick Times:  
 "The Monroe Advertiser says Colonel Bob Berner will return from his Indian hunts in time for the legislature. Bob is after wampus now; but the scalp that he would put in his belt are Georgia."

Of Editor Pendleton, of Valdosta, The Quitman Free Press says all that is offered him, for no man has served his party, his state and his section more faithfully than he.

## SILVER FACTS.

New York Sun: The silver states, so-called cast 457,000 votes in the late election. They have eighteen United States senators. New York casts 1,300,000 votes. It has two senators.

In silver money France stands at the head of all nations in the per capita amount—\$15 per inhabitant. Holland is second with \$13, the United States is third with \$8. Germany has \$4.25, Great Britain has \$2.75.

The republican national convention at Minneapolis declared that the people favored bimetallism, and that the republican party demanded the use of both gold and silver as a standard money. The democrats, at their national convention in Chicago, declared: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal." The people's party, in convention at Omaha, declared in favor of "free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, at a ratio not to be less than 16 to 1, and for a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts." The prohibitionists, in their national convention at Cincinnati, ignored the silver question, and the socialists held no convention, though they ran candidates for president and for vice president.

## STRAIGHT TALK.

Fort Worth Gazette: From this time forward the west and south will exist for something more than voting purposes only.

Cleveland Leader: The parts of the president's message which are least democratic have been most generally approved, naturally enough.

Milwaukee Sentinel: It is to be hoped Carter Harrison is wrong in predicting hard riots in Chicago for next winter. Riots with Carter Harrison as mayor would be serious.

Syracuse Journal: For the first time in the history of this or any other nation, gold, silver and paper money are all at a premium, the only standard of value being a certified check on a good bank.

Kansas City Journal: According to dispatches from Washington President Cleveland is heartily in favor of the Chicago platform's silver declarations, but is radically opposed to carrying them out.

## LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

Franklin News: We insist that no country in west middle Georgia raises larger watermelons than Heard. Bring us your largest.

Lumpkin Independent: A suspicious character was arrested on the streets the other day and arraigned before the mayor. During the trial he was asked how come you here, anyhow? Said he: "I stole a horse from Texas and was sentenced for six months to Florence, Ga." The court adjourned.

Senola Enterprise-Gazette: Ex-Mayor J. W. Kitchens, of Fayetteville, one of the clearest gentlemen in Georgia, was in our town one day this week. He is six feet four and weighs 540, and is every inch and pound a whole-souled gentleman and Christian.

Hawkinsville Dispatch: The way to reach a man's heart is to cater to his appetite. A girl who will play a piano and agitate the atmosphere is a good pair of ornaments, but one that can grease a griddle and turn two pancakes at a time is the kind of a female to tie to this time of the year.

## How Church Bells Saved Atlanta.

From The New York Times.  
 "I remember," said an old soldier last Sunday, "when church-going bells much more distant than those that save the city of Atlanta. It is a story I never saw in print."

"In early August, 1864, General Sherman landed in Atlanta. The Eleventh Indiana Infantry had placed in position, with our assistance, four sixty-four-pound rifle guns to shell the city with heavy artillery, under the command of General John M. Brannan. Our men had Sunday morning inspection and parade, after which the men of the regiment went to the hill back of the camp to see the effect of the fire on the city lying below in 1871. At that time the Kansas City Savings Association, and a half-mile away.

"We could see the churches of Atlanta, from the spires of several of which were floating rebel flags. The batteries were in position, the guns were shotted, the fuses were lit, and an officer stepped up to pull the lanyard to fire the first shot. As he lifted his hand the sound of a church bell ringing the people to worship fell on his ear.

"For a moment there was silence. The officers looked from one to the other, and the shot was not fired that day. The Sunday church-going bell was too much for the Twentieth corps of Sherman's army. But on Monday the city got it."

## Forty Dollars Saved the Bank.

From The Kansas City Journal.  
 Old-timers tell the story how T. J. Kelley, a contractor of this city and now manager of the horse market in Grand avenue, between Fifth street and Missouri avenue, by a very clever ruse, stopped a run on a bank and prevented its going to the wall way back in 1871. At that time the Kansas City Savings Association, now the National Bank of Commerce, was located at the southwest corner of Fourth and Delaware streets. Mr. Kelley was then secretary and cashier of the Corrigan Street Railway Company, and the company's account was kept at the bank.

The much-deepened penny was not then in general use as now. People were ashamed to pay for any article in pennies, except perhaps, postage stamps, and the old-fashioned "fare box" in the cars became a dumping ground for them. From \$3 to \$5 in pennies could be found in the boxes by Kelley every day. He usually dumped them in sacks and stored them away in the company's vault.

During the crisis of 1871 the people became very much excited and flocked to the banks in droves to withdraw their deposits. Runs were made on nearly all the banks in the city and several were forced to suspend. One day a run was made upon the Kansas City Savings bank, and the people were lined up waiting their turns to reach the tellers, who were paying out money by the basketful, while a happy thought struck Mr. Kelley. He went to the police station, secured three policemen to guard his treasure, loaded eight sacks of copper upon a wheelbarrow and took them down to the bank. The sacks had originally contained gold and were labeled with the outside \$5,000, in great big black letters.

Arriving at the bank, one old colored woman, who had come to withdraw her small savings, called out: "Why, Mistah Kelley, what 'er you put all that money in here when the bank was a-going out? They say Kelley lied: 'That's all right. This bank isn't going to bust. I can put more money in here in one day than all you people can draw out in six months,' as he trusted into the bank with that last sack of gold. This display of confidence on the part of the street railway company had a quieting effect upon the crowd and they rapidly dwindled away.

The sack contained just \$40, but it saved the bank.

## A STRONG SPEECH.

Wall Street and Lombard Street Shall Not Rule Us.

Congressman Bland's speech in the house: "The monetarists of Europe knew that if this country went into the free coinage of gold and silver at a fair ratio, but would settle the question for the world; and, hence, their interest and determination to prevent it. It was not only a serious question for the United States, but the oppressed people of the world appealed to this country to settle the question for them and for the whole world. The money requirements of the United States with the vast wealth, industry and energy of the people were equal to the money of England, France and Germany combined, and the whole civilized world would have to look to this country for its future monetary supply.

"And yet, with all this, with vehemence, 'we are asked here today to lay the bloody hand of confiscation on millions of our population in order to satisfy the greed of England. Will congress do it? Will you trample down the interests of your own people and destroy the value of one of the precious metals simply to gratify the greed of Wall street—a mere agent of Lombard street? It cannot, it shall not be done. (Applause.) Speaking for the mass of the people of the Mississippi valley, and for the people of the west







Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule  
passenger from New York to New Orleans, and  
Pulman dining car from New York to Mont-  
gomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pullman vestibule  
passenger from New Orleans to New York and  
Pulman dining car from Montgomery to New  
York.

Train No. 52 carries Pullman observation  
passenger from Atlanta to New Orleans.

**C. TYLER, JR.**  
General Agent.

**JOHN A. GEE,**  
Gen. Pass. Agent.

**RO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass. Agt.**

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Diamonds,  
Watches,  
Solid Silver,  
Bridal Presents,  
Engraving Wedding  
Invitations.  
J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,  
47 Whitehall street.

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"b & b"  
marietta st. at forsyth  
st. bridge.

"canadian club,"  
"four ace whisky,"  
"schlitz beer."

YOU ARE IN A FAIR WAY

—TO LOSE—

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

By not calling on the May Mantel  
Co. when you build. It is some  
little trouble, but it will pay you.  
Try it. May Mantel Co., 115, 117,  
119 W. Mitchell St.

Is well with  
With Your Kidneys

Few appreciate the constant duties per-  
formed by the kidneys, yet fewer appreciate  
how easily these important organs are de-  
ranged.

An important function of the kidneys is  
to eliminate urea, uric acid and other waste  
products which so quickly poison the whole  
system if left to course through the blood.

When the kidneys become diseased and  
fail to discharge their important functions,  
the skin, liver, bowels and lungs undertake  
the work of elimination—a work these or-  
gans are unfitted to perform.

It is readily understood that with this un-  
natural condition of things the whole body  
will soon become diseased, and death, alas!  
will too often follow.

"Keep the kidneys in good tone and you  
will preserve your health" is a motto worth  
remembering.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Is a true kidney tonic. Quickly taken up  
by the blood and filtered out by the little  
kidney tubes, it is consequently directly  
applied to the affected spots.

Sold by all druggists.

20 Years of marvel-  
ous success in the  
treatment of  
MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes  
ATLANTA, GA.,  
SPECIALIST IN  
Chronic, Nervous, Blood  
and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently  
cured in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, de-  
pendency, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those  
desiring to marry, but are physically incapaci-  
tated, quickly restored.

Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis and its effects,  
Ulcers and Sores.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.  
Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured  
without cutting or caustics, at home, with no  
interruption of business.

Send in stamps for book and question list.  
Best of business references furnished. Address  
Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

75 styles of vehicles produced.

Prices for hard times reduced.

Biggest stock always on hand.

Best house in the land.

Congress is now in session.

Make haste, get in the procession.

While goods are fresh and prices low.

Our carriages and harness are sure to go.

Standard Wagon Co.,  
E. D. CRANE, Manager.  
"Around the Postoffice."

NOTICE.

Office of the Amazon Fire Insurance Com-  
pany, Cincinnati, O., June 21, 1893.—This is  
to notify the public that the Amazon Fire  
Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, O., has  
withdrawn from business in the state of  
Georgia. Said company has canceled all  
policies issued by it in the state of Georgia,  
and has satisfied and paid all losses and all  
claims of its policy holders in the state of  
Georgia, and on the twenty-first day of  
August, 1893, will make application to Hon.  
W. A. Wright, comptroller general and  
insurance commissioner of the state of Geo-  
rgia, for leave to withdraw from the state  
insurance company now on deposit with  
him.

GAZZARD, GAZO, President.

June 25th

## MURDER AND ARSON.

Will Harris Stabbed His Wife and a Man  
and Burned His House.

THE MAN IS NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE.

The Desperado Was Drunk and On a Ram-  
page—The Hounds Put Upon His  
Trail—A Reward Offered.

Will Harris, a negro, about thirty years  
of age, raised a great excitement at East  
Lake Saturday night, and may have to  
answer to a charge of murder. He cer-  
tainly will have to answer to arson, un-  
less he succeeds in keeping out of the way  
of the officers.

Saturday night he was on a rampage.  
He cut his wife and a negro, named Jack-  
son, and then set fire to his house and  
burned it down.

His wife is seriously wounded. Jackson  
is not expected to live, and the house is in  
ashes. Harris ran off and has not been  
captured, but the police think that he will  
be caught.

Harris is a laborer, working in DeKalb  
county. Saturday night he came into At-  
lanta and got full of whiskey. He and his  
wife and Jackson started out home to-  
gether. He was boisterous and was out of  
the East Lake electric car at Butler street.

That made him mad. He waited for the  
next car. When it came along he boarded  
it and behaved himself. On reaching his  
home, he found his wife and Jackson sit-  
ting out on the front talking and waiting  
for him to come.

Harris abused his wife and assaulted her  
with a knife. Jackson tried to protect her.  
Harris stabbed both several times. He cut  
Jackson in the back, sinking the knife up  
to the hilt three times below the shoulder  
blade. He cut a finger off of his wife's  
hand, slashed her right arm badly and  
stabbed her in the side.

To make a thorough job of it, Harris  
took a can of kerosene and poured the oil  
over the house. Then he set fire to it, hop-  
ing that it would burn his wife and Jack-  
son. Two white men tried to arrest Har-  
ris. He ran off. One fired six shots at him  
with a pistol and a Mr. Rogers emptied  
a barrel of a shotgun after him. Har-  
ris went all the faster.

Rogers went to Decatur and notified the  
sheriff. The dogs were obtained from the  
chain gang, and about midnight a posse  
reached the house and began to search for  
Harris. The last seen of him he was com-  
ing toward the city. The dogs did not  
trail him at all well and the hunt had to be  
given up without them. It was thought  
that Harris got the kerosene on his shoes  
and this may have been the reason the  
dogs would not trail. Word was sent to  
the city police and they are keeping a  
lookout for the escape against whom the  
charge of arson has been entered. His wife  
and Jackson are in a critical condition and  
the cases have been made on their account,  
as the authorities are waiting to see how  
they come out.

He is described as having a brown skin,  
weighs 100 pounds, heavy mustache, seen  
over one eye. He formerly lived on Butler  
street branch. A reward of \$25 is offered  
by William Hatch, of Decatur.

Do you read the testimonials published in  
behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla? They are  
thoroughly reliable and worthy your confi-  
dence.

## PERSONAL

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades  
and furniture, 40 Marietta street. Phone 77.  
Messrs. Morris J. Conley, of the railway  
mail service, and Tom Lester left yesterday  
for Chicago. They will spend a couple of  
weeks taking in the beauties of the fair,  
and the general topography of the country  
upon which Chicago is situated.

Assistant Chief Clerk Alex White, of the  
railway mail service, will leave for Wash-  
ington at noon today. He is going for  
some time, as he has a leave of absence of  
sixteen days.

Mr. Evelyn Harris, who has been in Eaton-  
ton, Ga., for some time as the guest of Mr.  
Henry Leonard, returned to the city last  
night. He enjoyed a pleasant trip and is  
looking in fine health.

Fake Bromo-Seltzer for Insomnia.  
Before retiring—Trial bottle 10c.

## A GREAT LINE

Running Through a Great Country—Fine  
Train service of the R. & D.

The Richmond and Danville is now in  
fine shape. Its track, bridges and general  
condition are very fine and a trip over the  
line is a pleasure. Its trains run regularly  
and rapidly, and both the vestibule limited,  
leaving Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon, and the  
fast mail, leaving at 5:45 o'clock p. m.,  
daily, comprise the only through service  
from this section to New York.

These trains are first-class and afford  
quick and reliable transit to the east. The  
vestibule limited carries Pullman dining  
car and the fast mail carries for meals at  
the famous eating houses operated by the  
Richmond and Danville company.

The morning train, leaving Atlanta at  
8:50 o'clock in the morning, city time, runs  
through solid to Richmond, Va., without  
change.

The Richmond and Danville runs through  
the best sections of North and South Caro-  
lina and Virginia, touching their principal  
cities.

The Only Afternoon Train for Chicago.  
leaves Atlanta at 2:10 p. m. via E. T.  
V. & G. Railway, carrying through sleep-  
er via Cincinnati, arriving at Chicago at  
5:15 next afternoon. 1w

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an unex-  
pected medicine for children while teething.  
25c.

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets &  
Wall Street.

By organizing parties of ten you can save  
\$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get  
guide to the fair and information about  
hotel accommodations, from \$1 a day and  
upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in  
advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Pas-  
senger Agent E. T. V. and G. Ry., 42  
Wall street. July 28-1m

Only \$4 to Cumberland Island and Return  
On August 15th the E. T. V. & G.  
Railway will sell tickets to Cumberland  
Island and return for \$4, good ten days.  
Reduced rates at hotel. 3c

MEETING.

Chamber of Commerce—Important Meeting.  
To all Members of the Chamber of Com-  
merce: An important meeting of the Chamber  
of Commerce will be held at 12 o'clock, noon,  
Monday, August 14th, for the purpose of dis-  
cussing means for providing currency with  
which to move the cotton crop. All business  
men, merchants and bankers not members of  
the chamber are invited to be present.

STEWART WRIGHT, President.  
H. G. SAUNDERS, Secretary. 2c.

Only \$4 to Cumberland Island and Return  
On August 15th the E. T. V. & G.  
Railway will sell tickets to Cumberland  
Island and return for \$4, good ten days.  
Reduced rates at hotel. 3c

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS  
Cures Dyspepsia, In-  
digestion & Debility.

P. H. Snook & Son's entire  
stock of Furniture,  
the finest in the South,  
offered at less than cost.  
Henry R. Powers, Re-  
ceiver.

Edgewood Ave. Theater, 13th week, 96th to 104th  
performance, Summer Opera Season, commenc-  
ing Monday, Aug. 14th. Change of Opera  
at each performance.

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